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# CONTENTS

*Eastern Europe*

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ALBANIA

Alia, Marko Visit Korce Cooperatives 27 August B 1
Cuko, Asllani, Bekteshi Attend Rallies 25 Aug B 4

BULGARIA

Balev, Stanishev Meet Lebanese CP Leader Hawi C 1
Aleksandrov Receives Zimbabwe Minister C 1
Economic, Scientific Cooperation C 1
Economic Cooperation Protocol Signed C 2
Dyulgerov Departs on Visit to DPRK, Mongolia C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 26 Aug]
Diplomatic Ties With PPR Commemorated in Message C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chnoupek, Iran's Velayati Begin Talks in Tehran D 1
Valclavik Notes Shortcomings at Army Meeting D 1

HUNGARY

Machine Tools Exported to Iran, India, Nigeria F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 26 Aug]
Nemeth Visits Worker's Militia National Command F 1
Home Trade Negotiations Held With Ukraine F 2
Losonczi Congratulates Khamene'i on Reelection F 2
Kadar Sends Anniversary Greetings to Karmal F 2
Briefs: Grosz Inspects Facilities F 2

POLAND

Glemp Discusses Nature of Religion, Marxism G 1
[Vatican City]
LE FIGARO Report [27 Aug] G 2
Austrian Cardinal Promises Aid to Polish Church G 3
[Vienna DIE PRESSE 28 Aug]
Episcopate Conference Ends, Communique Issued G 3
'Transcript' of Urban 20 Aug Press Conference G 3
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 26 Aug]
Supreme Control Chamber's Antosik Interviewed G 6
[TRYBUNA LUDU 22 Aug]
Messner Receives USSR Gosplan Official G 7
Hungarian Deputy Premier Meets Messner [MTI] G 7
Figures on Cereal Deliveries Reported G 8
ZSL Regional Chairmen Meet for Discussions G 8
Briefs: Information Talks With Hungary G 8

ROMANIA

Emil Bobu Speech Marks 22 Aug National Day H 1
[SCINTEIA 23 Aug]

YUGOSLAVIA

Federal Chamber Adopts Social Planning Law I 1
Further Report I 2
Two Priests Jailed for 'Fomenting' Hatred I 3
Sundic: U.S.-USSR Deadlock Threatens Peace I 3

ALIA, MARKO VISIT KORCE COOPERATIVES 27 AUGUST

AU280901 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 28 Aug 85

["Comrade Ramiz Alia Meets Cordially With Working People of Korce District and Takes Part in the Celebration of the New Bread" -- ATA headline -- quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tirana, August 28 (ATA)—On August 27 Comrade Ramiz Alia went to the agricultural enterprise of Maliq. He was accompanied by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Vangjel Cerrava and other comrades. The director of the agricultural enterprise of Maliq, the hero of socialist labour, Ligor Visi. informed Comrade Ramiz Alia that this year they took a yield of 65 quintals of wheat per hectare. All the sectors realized the tasks and all the working units managed to take a yield of over 60 quintals of wheat per hectare.

The director of Enver Hoxha agricultural enterprise of Plasa, the hero of socialist labour, Mihallaq Qiriako, spoke about the scientific work done there on the cultivation of wheat, bringing about a yield of 66 quintals per hectare. Yields of 70 and 80 quintals of wheat per hectare were taken in some special plots and sectors.

"The experience accumulated in Plasa, Comrade Ramiz Alia said, testifies to the correctness of the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha. Plasa is a banner, it has an advanced collective, it bears a great name, the name of Comrade Enver Hoxha. May you bear it with honour and carry forward the successes you have achieved.

The director of cattle rearing enterprise, the hero of socialist labour, Nesti Guri, informed Comrade Ramiz Alia that its collective has overfulfilled the production plan of wheat, sugar, beet, tobacco, vegetables, meat, fodder, etc. The director of Korce agricultural enterprise Koci Koti spoke about the work done and the achievements recorded in the production of wheat, vegetables and fruit-growing, then amidst the applauses of those present the floor was taken by Comrade Ramiz Alia.

"The fact that the agricultural enterprises of Korce District are doing in general a good job, that they take high yields in wheat, sugar beet and fruit and that all ensure net incomes and accumulation is of great importance, he said. Your results reflect that great leap forward taken in socialist agriculture. Its complex transformation can be explained with complex factors but the most important among them is the man with his lofty consciousness who is aware that he works for his happiness and for his homeland. This lofty ideological consciousness of our people was displayed particularly after the great loss we suffered with the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha. The high yields and production in wheat are fruit that revolutionary mobilization and impetus which burst out among the masses to honour the deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha with work and best possible results.

Our cooperativist system is an important factor for the achievement of this great victory, which is evidence of the correctness of the policy pursued by the party in the field of agriculture. Collectivization is decisive factor for the growth and effectiveness of the agricultural production.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke of some problems of the international situation.

Comrade Ramiz Alia greets working people and inhabitants of different ages and leaves sent off with great love.

After visiting a brigade in the field, Comrade Ramiz Alia stopped in an electric pumping station. The director of the department of waters and systematizations of the district informed Comrade Ramiz of the capacity of the station which irrigates through a rain-like system 500 hectares of the agricultural enterprise of Maliq and that of cattle rearing one.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia asked about the effectivity of rain-like irrigation in the growth of the yields of sugar beat, in what, potatoes in this area, of the possibility to expend this way of irrigation, the work made to maintain the machineries. He congratulated the working people of the station of the good work they make and wished them further successes.

From there, Comrade Ramiz Alia went for a visit in the agricultural cooperative of Poja. The chairwoman of the cooperative thanks Comrade Ramiz in the name of the cooperativists for the great honour he made to them by visiting Pojan. She tells him of the results achieved during this five year plan, over which the general product is increased at rates 3 times higher than the rates of the growth of the population.

In the name of the cooperativists she invites Comrade Ramiz and other comrades to the celebration of the new bread which was organised in the cooperative.

The inhabitants of Prespa, Comrade Ramiz, followed with great interest and joy your speech at the rally, in Korce, says the chairman of the agricultural cooperative of Liqenas, Ivan Trajko. The inhabitants of Prespa, once looked down upon, live today happily and enjoy all the rights. 95 per cent of the houses of the cooperativists are newly built. All 9 villages have drinking water, we have nine 8 form and secondary schools. For all these and many, many other ones we are grateful to the party, to the dear and unforgettable Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Then the secretary of the party bureau of the agricultural cooperative, Rruga E Leninit, centered in Lumalas, speaks of the hitherto successes and in the name of the cooperativists promises the party and Comrade Ramiz Alia that they will accomplish the tasks frontally.

Everybody feels proud when he sees that implementing the instructions of Comrade Enver, in the visit he paid to your economy in August 1975, to follow the example of Plasa and be like it as soon as possible, you are affirming yourselves not only among the best in the country. [sentence as received] To this testify your achievements over 10 years. During this period the wheat yield rose from 45 to 65 quintals per hectare, of sugar beet from 350 to 480 quintals per hectare, potato from 69 to 200 quintals per hectare, etc.

Record yields you have reached and which were mentioned here today are linked with the correct agricultural policy followed by the party and by untiring work of your cooperativists.

In you, just like in the entire country, there is a remarkable elevation of the ideo-political and technical-professional level of the cooperativists, cadres and specialists. This is a great victory. It is this great number of people, embued with the education of the party and with scientific knowledge that direct and work with ever more advanced methods to put into life the tasks set by the party for ever greater results in the sector of agriculture.

Your cooperative is perhaps the sole cooperative where there is not a brigade or sector which has taken under 76 quintals of wheat per hectare.

Comrade Ramiz Alia meets with and congratulates the vanguard brigade leaders and brigades, greets again cordially the peasants of Pojan ans is seen off by them with the wish "We want you come again."

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia participated in the new bread festivity. He took the bread in his hand, cut a piece of it and smiling said:

"Let us enjoy the new bread. Lt us always have joys, great victories".

Taking the floor in this warm and festive atmosphere Comrade Ramiz Alia congratulated the cooperativists of Pojan on the high results they achieved this year in wheat. The bread festivity, he said, is a special joy, a special event. The celebration of the new production of bread means the crowing with success of all those efforts, all that toil of the cooperativists during the whole year. On this occasion I would like to greet you once again on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and to wish you success. "May you be always happy at work in life, in your families. May you score always victories. Long live the party".

Comrade Rite Marko informed those present that the Presidium of the People's Assembly awarded the order of Labour Red Bander, Second Class to the cooperative of Pojan.

On August 27 afternoon Comrade Ramiz Alia and the comrades accompanying him went to the goods park Iraqi Themeli, amidst powerful applauses comrade Ramiz Aliz took the floor.

First of all, he said, I want to greet you in the name of the Central Committee of the party and wish you ever greater successes in your so valuable and honourable work. The party and people have respect for the drivers, they are on the forefront of the work and difficulties. In the struggle being made for the realisation of the plans and the progress of the country you drivers have made an important contribution.

During the five year plans, he said further on, a complex transport system has been established and strengthened in our country. Its structure has been improved parallel with the vigorous development of the people's economy. The extension of the railway network in some hundreds of kilometers of main lines and branches in the most important directions of goods movement is a major victory for our country.

Even in the conditions of the perceptible extension of the railway network and the increase of its share in the overall transport volume, the tasks facing the motor transport are great. The volume of work is on the increase. Last year the transport means of the communications ministry transported nearly 21 million tons of goods from 7.6 million tons in 1970 and 16 million tons in 1980.

The party is firmly confident that the drivers and all working people who work and strive in this vital sector of the economy, such as transport, will realize the tasks and will score fresh successes in order to make our homeland even stronger and to create greater possibilities for the raising of the material and cultural wellbeing of the people.

The speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia was listened to with great attention. Then Comrade Ramiz Alia placed a bouquet of flowers at the bust of the martyr Raqi Themeli whose name the automobile park bears.

He met again with drivers and mechanics, who then saw him off enthusiastically.

CUKO, ASLLANI, BEKTESHI ATTEND RALLIES 25 AUG

AU260850 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 26 Aug 85

["Events of the Antifascist National Liberation War Commemorated" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 26 (ATA) -- Amidst a revolutionary enthusiasm, events of the antifascist national liberation war were commemorated in different districts of the country, yesterday.

The people of Saranda District celebrated in Livadhja the 42nd anniversary of the frontal resistance against the Nazi-Fascist occupiers. At the center of this cooperative which bears the name of the people's hero Lefter Talo, a big popular rally was organised. Present were also the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Lenka Cuko and other comrades.

Comrade Lenka Cuko greeted in the name of the Central Committee of the party, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania and of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia personally. Among others he pointed out the ardent patriotism, great heroism, the courage, bravery, and fraternal unity of the people of Aranda District who during this 54-day resistance gave the proper reply to the German aggressors showing that in Albania the master is the people and that the Albanian defends the freedom through the gun barrel. Speaking of the figure and deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha as a great Marxist-Leninist leader, Comrade Lenka Cuko dwelt on his outstanding role for the fraternization and forging of the unity between the Albanian people and the Greek minority in Albania. The people of the Greek minority, she stressed, backed up the line and responded to the appeal of the party and shoulder to shoulder, as a single body with the fraternal Albanian people, with the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha in the heart, fought, shed their blood and further cemented the steel unity which is the basis of all victories won in the war and in the socialist construction of the country.

The people of Diber District commemorated yesterday the 41st anniversary of the liberation of the district from the foreign occupiers and the traitors to the country and the 41st anniversary of the creation of the 18 Shock Brigade.

On this occasion, a rally was organised in Peshkopia. Present were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Muho Asllani and other comrades.

Comrade Muho Asllani greeted on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania and the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Ramiz Alia personally. In his speech he emphasized among others the contribution of the people of the district of Diber to the struggles for freedom and independence, particularly during the antifacist national liberation war under the leadership of the party. The history and the deed of the partisans of the 18th Shock Brigade, he continued, lives on not only as a memory from the past but also as a fire which keeps ablaze the lofty ideas of the people's revolution, the boundless love for freedom and independence, the determination to make any sacrifice for the defence of the victories of the national liberation war and socialism.

Speaking about the brilliant figure and deed of the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, he stressed that our entire life over nearly half a century, the glorious period of the national liberation war and the brilliant epoch of socialism, the formation and the strengthening of the party and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the honour and the dignity of our socialist homeland are all linked with the name of Enver hoxha.

The people of the District of Tropoja celebrated the 42nd anniversary of the alliance of highlanders of Gjakova in struggle against the Nazi-fascist occupiers and the local traitors. A rally was organized on this occasion in the vicinity of the town of Bajram Curri, which was attended by the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Besnik Bekteshi and other comrades.

Comrade Besnik Bekteshi greeted those present on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Council of Ministers, the General Counicl of the Democratic Front of Albania and the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia personally. He pointed out the brilliant patriotic traditions of the people of the highlands of Gjakova, the struggles and the great efforts arms in hand for the freedom and independence of the country as well as the contribution rendered by the inhabitants of this region to the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution. One of the major events of the antifacist national liberation war of our people is also the historic meeting of the highlanders of Tropoja, known as the Assembly of the Highlands of Gjakova, which was organized on August 28, 1943 at the Bridge of Kolgecaj upon the initiative of the party. In this historic assembly the people gave the pledge to struggle against the traitors to the country until their complete destruction.

## BALEV, STANISHEV MEET LEBANESE CP LEADER HAWI

AU281502 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 28 Aug 85

["Solidarity With Lebanese Communist Party" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Varna, August 28 (BTA) -- Mr Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, met today with Mr George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party.

The conferees paid particular attention to the situation in the Middle East. They condemned the policy of the United States, Israel and the Arab reaction, as well as their attempts to strike separate deals patterned on the Camp David accords, the Reagan plan and the Amman Accord, seeking to solve the Middle East problem in a way damaging to the interests of the Arab peoples.

The two parties reiterated their position that durable peace in that region can be achieved only by means of a comprehensive and just settlement of the whole range of issues concerning the Middle East conflict. In this connection they pointed once again to the need that a special international conference be convened with the participation of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The participants in the meeting declared themselves for the consoldiation of the P.L.O. unity on an anti-imperialist basis.

The BCP officials expressed the solidarity of Bulgarian Communists and of the entire Bulgarian people for the struggle of the Lebanese Communist Party for closing up the ranks of the national partiotic forces, for the formation of the National Unity Front in Lebanon, for the unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from that country, for just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

It was emphasised that the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Lebanese Communist Party will persevere in strengthening and promoting their bilateral relations of brotherly friendship and cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, for the sake of a consolidated unity of the international communist and workers' movement, to the benefit of the peoples of Bulgaria and Lebanon.

## ALEKSANDROV RECEIVES ZIMBABWE MINISTER

### Economic, Scientific Cooperation

AU281822 Sofia BTA in English 1715 GMT 28 Aug 85

["Bulgaria-Zimbabwe: Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 28 (BTA) -- Today Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the Zimbabwean minister Mr Oliver Munyaradzi (commerce) and Mr Frederick Shava (of labour, manpower planning and social welfare), who are taking part in the second session of the Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation between Bulgaria and Zimbabwe.

The promotion of bilateral trade and economic relations was positively assessed at the meeting. In addition, the officials considered questions concerning the further expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries. Special attention was paid to the possibilities for expanded contacts in agriculture and construction and in joint industrial production.

It was emphasised that Bulgaria will persevere in rendering the necessary techno-scientific assistance to the Republic of Zimbabwe by working out projects and supplying specialists.

The Bulgarian co-chairman of the committee Mr Belcho Belchev, minister of finance, attended the meeting.

### Economic Cooperation Protocol Signed

AU281956 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] On 28 August in Sofia the second session of the Bulgarian-Zimbabwean Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation ended with the signing of a protocol. The document was signed by the leaders of the commission's two parts: Belcho Belchev, minister of finance and Oliver Munyaradzi minister of trade of Zimbabwe.

They agreed to create a joint agricultural plant until the end of the year. The possibility of supplying highly qualified Bulgarian specialists for the need of Zimbabwe's economy were also discussed.

## DYULGEROV DEPARTS ON VISIT TO DPRK, MONGOLIA

AU271338 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] BTA -- A delegation of the Central Committee of Bulgarian Trade Unions led by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions and candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, has left on a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Mongolia.

Ha Tong-yun and Legdengiyn Damdinjab, ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK and Mongolian People's Republic in Bulgaria, were among those seeing off the delegation at Sofia airport.

## DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH PPR COMMEMORATED IN MESSAGES

AU271337 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] BTA -- On 26th August 40 years will have passed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PPR. On this occasion Petur Mladenov and Stefan Olszowski, the two countries' foreign ministers, have exchanged greetings messages.

The messages note that the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PPR have always developed on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. The firm belief is expressed that the fraternal interrelations will continue to expand and deepen in the future, in the interests of the Bulgarian and Polish peoples and the cause of socialism, peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

CHNOUPEK, IRAN'S VELAYATI BEGIN TALKS IN TEHRAN

LD281711 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Talks began in Tehran today between the ministers of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia and Iran, Bohuslav Chnoupek and 'Ali Akbar Velayati. The ministers evaluated the state of Czechoslovak-Iranian relations and possibilities for their further development. They stated that these relations have brought positive results, in particular in the development of political dialogue and in the economic area.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and 'Ali Akbar Velayati also exchanged opinions on the possibilities of development of cooperation between the foreign ministries of both countries in the form of regular consultations and in international organizations, in particular in the United Nations.

As far as economic cooperation and trade exchange are concerned, the ministers stated that all the prerequisites exist for further development. Bohuslav Chnoupek recalled the share Czechoslovakia has in the industrialization program of Iran and confirmed that Czechoslovakia can offer Iran further deliveries of investment plants as well as regular goods exchange.

'Ali Akbar Velayati today gave a festive lunch in honor of Bohuslav Chnoupek.

VACLAVIK NOTES SHORTCOMINGS AT ARMY MEETING

LD281700 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] An Army-wide gathering has taken place in Prague today with the participation of Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense. The participants discussed further improvement in organizational and management work, the strengthening of military discipline, and organization of the life of the men.

The minister of national defense stated that in past years and in the present training year, the combat capability of the Army and the combat and political readiness of the men has increased and that there has been an improvement in the quality of ideologically educational work. Fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Army and other armies of the Warsaw Pact states is developing, and living conditions of members of the Army are improving.

He went on to say that the tense international political situation objectively demands an increase in all-around readiness and combat readiness of all forms of units.

It was critically pointed out in the speech of Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, and in the discussion, that there are reserves and shortcomings which reduce the level of results achieved. Ways to remove them were also pointed out.

MACHINE TOOLS EXPORTED TO IRAN, INDIA, NIGERIA

AU281424 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Aug 85 p 6

[Text] The Technoimpex Foreign Trade Enterprise is making great efforts to increase its export directed to the markets of the developing countries. Its salesmen, having overcome the difficulties of the Iranian market, returned home recently with new business contracts. To its sales of last year worth $1 million, the Csepel Machine Tool Factory has now added another export sale in the same amount. The Iranian buyers, considering further orders, asked the Machine Tool Industry Works and the Csepel Machine Tool Factory to establish a permanent repair and assembly base on the premises and to help train the operators of the modern machines.

India formerly was a considerable buyer of Hungarian machine tools, but the crisis particularly affecting the developing countries has reduced trade turnover. The program of industrial modernization recently announced by New Delhi, however, seems to be favorable for the Hungarian sales too. Thorough marketing has already brought the first result: The Machine Tool Industry Works will export this year EMG [expansion unknown] power lathes worth $1 million, and the Csepel factory will establish a processing center worth $2.5 million ordered by India's greatest trust, Kirloskar Oil.

Nigeria regards the widespread reform of education as one of the guarantees of its economic advancement. This African country relies in part on the contribution of Hungarian enterprises in this large-scale work. A bank notice on the financial guarantees has just arrived at Technoimpex. This will enable the installation of Hungarian technical and electric metal and wood processing machines and lathes in 11tt vocational schools and training workshops. Based on this order of $26 million, the first 300 schools will be supplied with Hungarian technology already in this year.

NEMETH VISITS WORKERS' MILITIA NATIONAL COMMAND

LD281903 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Budapest, August 28 (MTI) -- Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, paid a visit Wednesday to the National Command of the Workers' Militia, where he was briefed on their activity by Sandor Borbely, national commander of the Workers' Militia.

Sandor Borbely said the Workers' Militia members were politically committed in participating in implementing the resolution of the 13th ongress on the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and, having understood the more difficult circumstances, were working successfully in industry, mining, transport or agriculture. A sign of the activeness of the Workers' Militia members in public life, he pointed out, was that many hold offices in the party, are members or alternate members of local councils, and hold a considerable number of other social positions.

Following the briefing, Karoly Nemeth conversed with the persons present on topical political issues. He spoke with recognition of the activity of the members of the Workers' Militia, with their work, in public life and other services.

HOME TRADE NEGOTIATIONS HELD WITH UKRAINE

LD281805 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Budapest, August 28 (MTI) -- The expansion of Hungarian-Ukrainian home trade ties was the subject of negotiations between Yevteyev Anatoliy Ivanovich, Ukrainian deputy minister of trade and Ference Spilak, Hungarian deputy minister of home trade, held in Budapest from August 26th to 28th. The two parties agreed that as part of the Hungarian economic and cultural days to be held in Kiev in September of this year they will display the Hungarian goods that can be offered to expand selection, in department store direct retail, and frontier district commodity exchanges. At the same time Hungarian specialists will become acquainted with partner's offers at domestic Ukrainian fairs. The delegation visited several up to date Hungarian trade facilities. The delegation met with Zoltan Juhar, minister of home trade.

LOSONCZI CONGRATULATES KHAMENE'I ON REELECTION

LD231851 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Budapest, August 23 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council sent a telegram of greetings to Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran on his reelection to office.

KADAR SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO KARMAL

LD171811 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Budapest, August 17 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of HSWP, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, have congratulated in a telegram Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the 66th anniversary of the declaration of Afghanistan's independence.

BRIEFS

GROSZ INSPECTS FACILITIES -- Budapest: Karoly Grosz has visited Koebanya. The first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP Committee, member of the Politburo, was briefed at the district party committee's headquarters about the situation of this historic workers' district. Karoly Grosz then inspected the new establishments of the district and visited the Orion Factory. The first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee met the leaders and workers of the factory at an activist meeting. [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 28 Aug 85 LD]

GLEMP DISCUSSES NATURE OF RELIGION, MARXISM

LD282240 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1415 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Jasna Gora -- Jozef Cardinal Glemp, primate of Poland, in his sermon delivered to more than 100,000 pilgrims who yesterday gathered on the square in front of the sanctuary of Our Lady, on the day of Our Lady of Jasna Gora, raised issues concerning the current situation in Poland. He recalled that the church by its nature is destined to teach faith in God, revealed by God's son, Jesus Christ. The faith which is transferred in this way is defended by the Church in the name of the good of man and society, for it believes that the social order based on the recognition of God's presence in life and the world leads to a full and happy life. There have appeared movements against the good of man understood in this way, which, in the past century in particular waged and still wage a severe struggle with religion and faith. Their aim is to liberate man from God and faith.

Marxism has become one of the movements that exclude God. Its significance is based not so much on the strength of thought but rather on the premise of force. Marxism, adopted by some political communities as the state's world outlook, has assumed almost the same position as was previously occupied by privileged religious denominations. Today the persecution of believers in an administrative way has officially been halted. However, stress is being put on convincing man about the superiority of materialism, on revealing, in a way, the mistakes of religion and the church, and on bringing up the younger generation in the spirit of atheism.

The primate went on to say in his sermon that Poland has already passed the period of violent struggle against religion and that the policy toward religion has been changed. One does not strive any more to violently eliminate religious images from society, but one postpones this process for an indefinite period of time, to the coming centuries. This period of time, between the strategic now and the distant future, primate Glemp said, is the time of fulfilment of the church's mission, while the two opposing stances in one society are clashing.

The primate pointed to the fears connected with discussing the need to involve believers in the public life of the country. Some people fear that believers will start to gain more and more influence on public life. Others are afraid that believers, while building the future society, will give in to the ideology and lose their faith. Building the future within such an ideology often causes conflicts among people and leads to indifference and passiveness. In this regard Cardinal Glemp mentioned the conflicts of conscience of a believer who for various reasons has joined the party. Portraying the conflicts of the Catholic faithful in contemporary Poland, the primate said the following:

It is known that it is every Catholic's duty as a citizen to love his homeland, to work, to help his country, and to defend his homeland in the existing state structure. In fulfilling these duties to the homeland, however, one often encounters unexpected obstacles: How is one to build the future when one wants to eliminate from it the values that are dearest and that ensue from faith in God? A believer who is supposed to implement the future of an atheist homeland feels like someone who is to cut down the trunk on which he is sitting in favor of a twig that is growing on the side. Talking about the practical understanding of the notion of tolerance in our country, the primate said, among other things: In our country tolerance is directed toward the defense of atheism. It is to result in the believers' not demanding so-called religious emblems in state institutions, even if every one in the entire community is a Catholic.

The primate also pointed out the incorrect understanding of the notion of clericalism, the point of which lies in the church's alleged interference in areas of social life. Describing the church's service to the society as clericalism, the primate said, is unjust. The church wants to serve not as a tool but as a subject that recognizes good itself and provides help voluntarily. The object of the church's service will first and foremost be the poor and suffering people. Conscious of this service, the church is taking steps to ensure help for family agriculture. However, matters are so complex, and there is so much distrust and so many suspicions surrounding the church, that the efforts are not bearing the expected fruit.

As a part of its service to the nation and the homeland, the church also considers the passing of moral judgments concerning the social behavior of individuals and social groups.

Primate Glemp ended his sermon at Jasna Gora with an appeal to the believers to pray for the help and intercession of Our Lady of Jasna Gora, and for her to lead us along a safe path around danger so that we can preserve the purity of our faith and the righteousness of our deeds and are worthy to attain the liberation that God gives.

LE FIGARO Report

PM290938 Paris LE FIGARO in French 27 Aug 85 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Huge Crowd in Czestochowa"]

[Text] Czestochowa -- Polish Primate Cardinal Glemp chose 25 August, the festival of the virgin of Jasna Gora -- together with 15 August the occasion of the greatest pilgrimate in Poland -- to proclaim before tens of thousands of the faithful the need to defend the Christian faith and values against the encroachment of enforced atheism and Marxism.

The poor weather and the mist which hid the top of the convent spire did not prevent pilgrims from flocking there. The attitude of the faithful confirmed both that Solidarity still has a presence but that its image is gradually fading. Only three or four placards carried the name of the free trade union.

It is true that some people overcame the problem by using linguistic tricks (a huge banner proclaimed, for instance, "Mary guide the Polish people in solidarity") or clever ways of writing things (two plaques using Solidarity-style script proclaimed simply "The coal mines remember" and "The coal mines are waiting," and a third used Father Popieluszko's favorite saying, "Overcome evil with good"). Moreover this last inscription was placed under the altar and during the final hymn, one hand in every 15 or 20 was raised in Solidarity's V for victory.

The cardinal, who was interrupted by applause several times, said that atheism and Marxism, which almost play the role of the "preferred religions," have changed their tactics but not their stragegy and still want to eliminate the faith in the long term. But the postponement of objectives gives the church time: "Believers must defend their faith and the church must fulfill its mission amid constant conflicts between two opposing views of the world. The two essential tasks are: to profess belief in God and attack evil wherever it might be. This has nothing to do with clericalism. "The Polish church is a far cry from clericalism!" the primate exclaimed. "It is struggling primarily to awaken people's minds" and hence "does not think in terms of categories of fashion and propaganda."

Cardinal Glemp then moderated his statements and said that "it is appropriate that believers should take part in public life" and even added that the Christian who wishes to keep his faith but believes in the prime importance of the collective ownership of the means of production "can join the party," while hurriedly explaining that he will have chosen a "rather dangerous" course. But how could Catholics participate in building the future, the primate thundered, "if the aim is to eliminate the values in which they believe most deeply!" That is why the church must above all be true to itself and, lumping together the political opposition and the government, Cardinal Glemp concluded, "the church refuses to accept the offers of service from the left and the right" because both want above all to use it to attain their own ends.

All this was received with impressive and even touching fervor, which did not fail to strike Cardinal Koenig, archbishop of Vienna who was present at the ceremony (as were all the Polish bishops, who met shortly afterwards for the episcopal conference).

But in fact most of the faithful were thinking about another historic sermon delivered in this place exactly 5 years ago by Cardinal Wyszinski during the Gdansk strike. Already condemning enforced atheism as the source of Poland's ills, the then primate also recalled, in the middle of the strike, the value of work before adding: "I think that we must sometimes not ask too much, especially since although the demands are just, and in general they are, they cannot be satisfied immediately. Let us first try to satisfy those which are of fundamental importance and later all the others."

AUSTRIAN CARDINAL PROMISES AID TO POLISH CHURCH

AU281203 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 28 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] Warsaw (APA) — On Tuesday, at the end of his 5-day visit to Poland, Cardinal Koenig promised the Polish church help from the Austrian Episcopal Conference "within the scope of its possibilities." The money is to go to the church fund for promoting private agriculture. The fund is a contribution to the development of a dialogue between government and society in Poland, Koenig said.

EPISCOPATE CONFERENCE ENDS, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD282212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] The 208th plenary conference of the Polish Episcopate has ended its meetings in Jasna Gora, Czestochowa. According to a communique, the bishops discussed the pilgrimages to Jasna Gora, stressing that they are one of the pastoral tasks of the church. They expressed their appreciation for the clergy who led the pilgrimages, and also made it their concern that they should have a religious and penitential character. The matter of religious activity in our country was also discussed. They noted that growth in this area was made possible thanks to the 1981 agreement reached between the church authorities and the state.

'TRANSCRIPT' OF URBAN 20 AUG PRESS CONFERENCE

AU281126 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 26 Aug 85 p 4

["Transcript" of press conference given to foreign journalists by government spokesman Jerzy Urban at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 20 August]

[Excerpts] Deborah Seward, NEWSWEEK: How many political prisoners are there in Poland right now, and do they include all those who have been arrested in connection with the illegal press?

Urban: There are 239 prisoners, comprising 189 in temporary custody, 39 convicted persons, and 11 who were not amnestied on 21 July 1984. I have already explained several times that there is no such legal category as political prisoner in Poland, I know what you mean. Of course the persons you mention are included among these.

Charles Gans, AP: In his recent speeches, General Jaruzelski has expressed recognition for the church's efforts to combat drunkenness and liquor consumption. Recently, several church activists belonging to the Society of Soberness picketed a liquor shop in Old Town, for which they were apprehended by the militia, placed before a court, and fined Z40,000. Is this consistent and in conformity with the government's efforts to combat the alcoholic plague?

Urban: The government's intention is to combat alcoholism. Our policy in this respect is rigorous and firm. We also support the church's efforts in this sphere, but regardless of the motives guiding persons who organize street gatherings, there exist certain rules of public order. Permission is required in order to hold street gatherings, and the fines meted out were connected with the public order. The fines do not cancel out the motive which may have guided these persons. In a word, rules of order exist which require obedience, regardless of the motives guiding persons.

Dominique Garrand, AFP: Mr Minister, General Jaruzelski said at the latest Central Committee plenum that the government has implemented most of the points contained in the August 1980 agreements, and has sometimes gone beyond them. Could you tell us which points are still valid and which are not?

Urban: The government has twice accounted for the implementation of the agreements in detail. We have said, for example, that the commitment to guarantee everyone an apartment within 5 years is impossible to carry out and is therefore void. We are acting in accordance with the spirit of the agreements expressed by the slogan: Socialism yes, distortions of socialism no! Right now there is a plan to negotiate a new social contract. The chairman of the All-Polish Trade Union Accord [OPZZ] has proposed the signing of a new, up-to-date social contract. This is being seriously considered by the other party to the contract, in other words the government. General Jaruzelski spoke about this at the Central Committee plenum.

Dominique Garrand: I am sorry for returning to this question, but would the new agreement embrace some of the 21 points of the Gdansk Agreement? I have in mind the point dealing with trade union pluralism, the one dealing with freedom of speech and publication, and the final issue of political prisoners.

Urban: This question should be addressed to OPZZ representatives. Nevertheless, it is generally known that the OPZZ is in favor of the current single structure of the trade union movement, and the OPZZ does not advocate the kind of destructive illegal political activity which sometimes causes legal repression in Poland.

Joerg Bremer, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG: What can you tell us about the speech General Jaruzelski is to deliver in New York?

Urban: There have been many varied proposals concerning this speech. For example, there have been telephoned proposals whereby the speech should lend support to the Soviet Union's peaceful international policy. It has also been proposed that an appeal for disarmament should be made to all the nations of the world for the sake of the consolidation of world peace. Numerous people have dealt with the false presentation of information on the socialist countries by Western journalists. The proposals here are varied. There is support for the concept of setting up a special international tribunal based on the United Nations.

Other proposals to solve these questions have also been made. For example, it has been proposed that Poland ask for a worldwide referendum on peace preservation, that Central America and U.S. interference in Nicaragua and El Salvador be discussed, that CEMA-EEC trade relations be tackled, and that an international organization for science and technology be established to stimulate worldwide scientific-technological cooperation. There have been proposals on the questions of the Olympic movement and it has been suggested that Poland should sponsor a campaign against the threat of "star wars."

Robert Strybel, the Polonia press: All the proposals cited by you seem to reflect the aims of your government's policy. Did these proposals include some controversial issues that are in conflict with this policy and that concern personal freedoms or pluralism? Did you receive any proposals of roughly this kind?

Urban: Yes, proposals of this kind amounted to a few percentage points.

Charles Gans, AP: I would like to refer to an incident in connection with the pilgrimage to Czestochowa. I have been told that Bishop Kraszewski, who was driving to Niepokalanowo to celebrate a holy mass, was detained because he was thought to be driving a stolen car. Has the government expressed its regrets to the Catholic Church over this incident? How has the government treated this incident?

Urban: There was nothing serious about this incident. Bishop Kraszewski was driving a car with registration plates that were not Polish. The militia stopped his car, noted that the car should have correct plates. This was the whole incident. There was and is no question of any car theft or anything of the kind. The militia exerts its normal duties vis-a-vis every user of public highways. That is why there is no reason to express any regrets or to treat this incident as something important and sensational.

Bernard Margueritte, LE FIGARO: A Red Army [Armia Czerwona] deserter, who is supposed to have been in hiding in Poland for some time and who now is in the West, met the Western press recently. Did your government receive any information about this desertion of a Soviet soldier from, say, the government plenipotentiary responsible for the questions of the Soviet troops' stationing in Poland?

Urban: We know nothing about this whole question, which is one of the Western press's many sensational reports, which are especially prolific during the silly season. I know nothing about this matter.

Robert Strybel, the Polonia press: Minister, according to your reports, the number of prisoners of conscience or of political prisoners has now increased to almost the half of the number it was before the amnesty. Is the government concerned about this phenomenon? What is your comment on this increase?

Urban: This is primarily a result of the greater efficacy of militia work. Certainly we regret that there are people we have to investigate and that political crimes do continue. However, I do not think that the number of such prisoners should continue to increase because the base of their activities is shrinking. The number in question, about which you, ladies and gentlemen, keep asking us, is a result of two factors. One factor that helps reduce these crimes is the shrinking of their social base, the reduction in the number of illegal structures, and so on. The other factor is the ever more effective performance of the service responsible for tracking down these crimes. This performance helps increase the number of arrested people.

Guy Dinmore, REUTER: Could you tell us how many military officers are members of the government, what ranks they hold and how many voivodas are military people?

Urban: As I remember, there are four military officers in the government. The minister of national defense is an army general, the minister of internal affairs is a general of arms, the minister of mining and energy is a general of division, and the minister of administration and local economy is also a general of division. I cannot remember the number of the voivodas who are military officers. I will tell you next week. I did not mention the premier because everyone knows who he is.

SUPREME CONTROL CHAMBER'S ANTOSIK INTERVIEWED

AU261345 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Aug 85 p 2

[Interview given by Jan Antosik, deputy chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, to PAP Correspondent Piotr Stepaniak: "We Make No Secret of Our Control Decisions" -- date and place not given; first paragraph is TRYBUNA LUDU introduction]

[Excerpts] The election declaration issued by the Patriotic Front for National Rebirth appeals for action against laziness, low work productivity, bad economic management, shoddy work, cliques, bribery, and nepotism. The struggle against these features is determined by the citizens and by effective state control. Piotr Stepaniank interviewed Jan Antosik on these problems.

[Stepaniak] Can you determine the reasons for economic irregularities and crimes?

[Antosik] The nature and range of economic irregularities are greatly varied. There are various reasons for them, which are often simple and easily identified like, for example, inability, thoughtlessness, inexpertness, and a sense of impunity. Complicated reasons include enterprises' interests that diverge from general economic interests, defective economic instruments, economic disparities, defective and obsolete organizational structures, bad management methods, erroneous forecasting and planning, and so on.

Organizational weaknesses are the primary reason for the poor results of production and administrative work. These weaknesses produce bad discipline and feeble supervision of the implementation of the tasks and duties of individual workers and teams. They also produce shoddy work and production results that are much worse than the actual production efforts would warrant.

The second reason for the low effectiveness of economic activities is a disparity between production results and wages. This disparity is often caused by the wrong relation between wage increases and productivity. These problems are direct reasons for modifications of the economic mechanism in our economy.

Finally, the third reason for the low effectiveness of economic activities is the ease with which production and service units are able to manipulate prices, wages, the range of production, concessions, and subsidies for all those cases where the tough economic requirements are waived by the intervention of a minister or bank. This manipulation makes it possible to acquire additional income without additional work.

[Stepaniak] People often stress that the data presented by the chamber in its control protocols are credible.

[Antosik] We make no secret of our control decisions concerning a given unit. The leaderships of the units controlled by our officials can present reservations, make statements, and refuse to sign our protocols for reasons they have to declare. In such cases we intensify our control inquiries.

The effectiveness of control makes it necessary to determine and implement official sanctions against those who are guilty of negligence. In some cases penal proceedings are instituted on the strength of reports submitted to public prosecutors. In 1984 the Supreme Chamber of Control was forced to see that 89 persons, including 27 managers, were instantly dismissed from their posts. It recommended that 297 persons, including 87 managers, be given notice. In 117 cases it filed charges with public prosecutor against 285 persons, including 125 managers. Minor penalties, fines, and reduced bonuses were given to 6,741 persons, including 615 managers, deputy managers, and chief bookkeepers.

MESSNER RECEIVES USSR GOSPLAN OFFICIAL

LD281810 Warsaw PAP in English 1708 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text[ Warsaw, Aug. 28 -- PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Vice-Premier Zbigniew Messner met here today with deputy Chairman of the state planning committee of the USSR, Vladimir Lakhtin, leader of the Soviet government working group now visiting Poland.

The sides reviewed and assessed the present stage of the Polish-Soviet economic talks, as part of coordinating five-year plans, and stressed that specialization and coproduction had significantly expanded. Highly advanced is also work on a draft long-range complex scientific and technological cooperation programme, within which over 40 Polish institutes, scientific and research centres will cooperate with their Soviet counterparts.

In the course of the current talks additional decisions have been made on mutual supplies of marketables, especially consumer durables. The total of the Soviet supplies to Poland in the years 1986-90 should rise by more than one third above the previous decisions.

HUNGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER MEETS MESSNER

LD271352 Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, August 27 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi, president of the National Planning Office, currently on a visit to Warsaw, has met Zbigniew Messner, member of the Political Committee of the PUWP CC and deputy premier. The meeting was attended by Jeno Szombath, Hungary's charge d'affaires to Warsaw.

## FIGURES ON CEREAL DELIVERIES REPORTED

LD271938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] The daily deliveries of cereals are amounting to 150,000 metric tons. In total, by 25 August, 2.24 million metric tons of grain have been purchased, approximately 40 percent of the planned amount. Therefore, as stated by the deputy director of the cereal and milling center, [name indistinct], in a conversation with a PAP journalist, this year's tasks as regards the contract purchasing of cereals should be fulfilled. Unfortunately, we still are not self-sufficient in this respect, which explains why the supplementary import of wheat for consumption purposes is continuing this year.

## ZSL REGIONAL CHAIRMEN MEET FOR DISCUSSIONS

LD282124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] The chairmen of the regional committees of the ZSL and the Central Aktiv of the party have held discussions in Warsaw. The current sociopolitical situation in the country was presented by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. During the meeting debates were held on the situation and the most immediate tasks in agriculture and food economy. The activities of ZSL cells in the sejm electoral campaign were assessed.

The debates took place under the chairmanship of ZSL Chairman Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski.

## BRIEFS

INFORMATION TALKS WITH HUNGARY -- Warsaw, August 28 (MTI) -- State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, chairman of the Hungarian Information Office, visted Warsaw, from August 26 to 28, on the invitation of Minister Jerzy Urban, spokesman of the Polish Government. The parties held talks on bilateral relations in the field of information. Rezso Banyasz met Jan Glowczyk, alternate member of the PUWP CC and secretary of the CC, Bogdan Jachacz, head of the media department of the PUWP CC, and Ernest Kucza, deputy foreign minister. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 28 Aug 85 LD]

EMIL BOBU SPEECH MARKS 22 AUG NATIONAL DAY

AU262101 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 85 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Emil Bobu, member of the RCP Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, at meeting held in Bucharest on 22 August to mark Romania's national day]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed comrades:

The Romanian people are celebrating the 41st anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation closely united around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in the context of the heroic work of strong engagement in the socialist competition to successfully fulfill the socioeconomic development programs of the country and the glorious objectives set forth by the 13th RCP Congress for Romania's firm advance on the path of many-sided progress and of building socialism and communism on the dear soil of our homeland. (strong applause)

This year, the anniversary of our great national holiday takes place in an enthusiastic atmosphere of strong creative emulation generated by the 20th anniversary of the historic Ninth RCP Congress -- a milestone of our entire nation in the socialist development of our homeland. This congress, expressing the unanimous will of the Communists and the whole nation, elected to the high office of party secretary general the most beloved and esteemed son of the country, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. (strong applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

The party and the entire country have happily and enthusiastically celebrated this great anniversary, paying homage to the unprecedented historic achievements of these heroic years, to the deep structural changes expressing high revolutionary dynamism and characterizing the period inaugurated 20 years ago, and to the outstanding activity of the RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, brilliant revolutionary militant, ardent patriot, and prominent personality of the contemporary world, who has devoted his whole life to implementation of the ideals of national freedom and social justice, the homeland's many-sided progress, and asserting the aspirations for peace and broad cooperation among all peoples throughout the world. (Prolonged applause, loud cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

Today, on the great national day of the Romanian people, we think with deep respect of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the most beloved son of the nation who, through his untiring activity, revolutionary boldness, and creative revolutionary thinking has served with boundless devotion, clear-sightedness, and heroism the supreme interests of the country and the cause of socialism and the homeland's progress and flourishing. (Applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

Esteemed comrades, our millenia-old history has been marked by innumerable crucial events that had a fundamental influence on the existence of the Romanian people and that -- more than once -- deeply and decisively influenced the social and political situation in Europe and throughout the world.

Such an event is the triumph of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation of 23 August 1944, an event of decisive importance for the homeland's destinies, which opened up a new era in the life of our country and opened up the road of fulfilling all our people's ideals of freedom, progress, and well-being.

Organizing the armed insurrection and carrying out the revolution of August 1944 were the results of the RCP struggle, which made decisive efforts to unite the workers class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, and all progressive political forces of the country. It is a well-known fact that during the prewar period and the period of World War II our Communist Party was the only political party in Romania that consistently struggled against the fascist danger and against the war and launched important mass antifascist and antiwar actions.

Within the framework of the great actions organized and led by the party, the golden book of history records the great antifascist and antiwar demonstration of 1 May 1939, which had a strong and broad domestic and international response and was organized and carrried out with the decisive contribution of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu. (Prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

Strengthened by the heat of revolutionary struggle during the period of economic crisis, a leading activist of the antifascist movement and a leading member of the Antifascist National Committee who encountered the hard trials of the rough prison regime, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu aserted himself during these years of workers' struggle as an experienced revolutionary who self-denyingly rushed with all his knowledge into the struggle to defend the fundamental rights of the workers class and our fatherland's independence and sovereignty. (prolonged applause).

The great antifascist and antiwar demonstrations on 1 May 1939, which took place in Bucharest and other centers of the country, were also a call that Romania addressed to the workers class and to democratic and progressive forces in Europe to join efforts aimed at halting the outbreak of World War II. "When in many countries a state of expectancy was prevailing" Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, "the Romanian workers, led by the communists, rose and demonstrated that one must not bend in front of fascism but must hoist the flag of battle, and that united, the workers and peoples can bar the path of fascism! And if the peoples had acted unitedly in 1939, Hitlerism would not have unleased World War II."

The victory of 23 August 1944 is the crowning achievement of a glorious history of struggle waged throughout the centuries by our people against exploitation and oppression, for social justice and national freedom, and for the homeland's independence and sovereignty. Under the international circumstances created through the victories won by the USSR and by the other countries of the anti-Hitler coalition in the heroic struggle of the peoples against fascism, the RCP and the other patriotic, democratic, and anti-Hitler forces started the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation and overthrew the fascist-militarist dictatorship, thus carrying out an act of full and legitimate national sovereignty -- both forceful and decisive -- which led to a more rapid victory over fascism and to the shortening of the war by six months. [applause]

It must be emphasized that from the very beginning of the forceful revolutionary action of 23 August, Romania turned its arms against Nazi Germany and joined the anti-Hitler coalition without a convention, agreement, or treaty, contributing with all its human and material forces to the struggle waged for the complete destruction of fascism.

Hitlerite Germany's defeat was ensured by about 500,000 military troops engaged against the Hitlerite war machine, by the great, bloody sacrifices paid by the Romanian soldiers killed, wounded, or who disappeared in the heroic battles waged for more than eight months on their own land, and later on Hungarian, Czechoslovak, and Austrian territories, and by the participation of all our people to help the front, actions in which Romania ranked fourth among nations fighting against Hitlerite Germany.

At the end of the anti-Hitler war, the Romanian Army returned triumphantly from the front with the battle flag full of glory and marched under the country's Arch of Triumph as a victorious army that completely fulfilled its duty to the homeland and the people, for the cause of saving mankind from the horrors of fascism. Thus, the Army won the esteem, praise, and gratitude of other nations and the whole of humanity.

Today -- as on every anniversary occasioned by our national day -- all our people pay high homage to the communist, antifascist, and democratic fighters, and pay a tribute of everlasting gratitude to the soldiers and officers of the Romanian Army and all those who sacrified their lives for the homeland's freedom and independence, all those who made a contribution to implementation of the revolution for social and national liberation (prolonged applause).

At the same time, our people honor the Soviet soldiers, who bore the bulk of the war and made the greatest sacrifices for saving mankind from fascist slavery, and the soldiers of the other allied armies, of the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition, and all the partisans and patriots who fought against fascism. Their sacrifice for the final victory over Hitlerite Germany is today a strong impetus for the struggle waged for the supreme right of people to life, freedom, independence, and peace. (loud applause)

Esteemed comrades, in the 41 years that have elapsed since the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, our people have traveled several historical stages of socioeconomic development, from the bourgeois-landlord system with strong feudal characteristics to a comprehensively developed socialist society. In this relatively short period Romania has changed from a country with poorly developed industry and backward agriculture into an industrial-agrarian country with strong and modern industry and socialist agriculture in full progress, and with a material and cultural standard of living that is continuously rising.

In the great process of revolutionary changes initiated and carried out in our country after 23 August 1944, a brilliantly outstanding period is the one opened by the 13th RCP Congress, a historical event of decisive importance for the party and the life of the entire nation. (applause) Based on the thorough scientific and realistic analysis of the road travelled prior to that date in building the new system and implementing the major objectives and tasks of domestic and foreign policy, the historical forum of the Communists adopted a broad program meant to consolidate and raise -- to a higher qualitative level -- the entire process of socialist construction in Romania, and to improve socioeconomic management in accordance with the concrete realities prevailing in our country.

The great forum of the communists unchained creative energies, eliminated a number of set patterns and dogmas, and gave the party the task of building socialism for the people and with the people, proceeding from the concrete conditions prevailing in Romania and applying scientific socialism's principles of dialectical materialism and the generally acknowledged truths of Romanian realities.

It is to our party secretary general's credit that he has initiated and carried out, in the period that has elapsed since the 13th RCP Congress, the great activity of perfecting the sociopolitical structure and organizing and managing society by creating an institutionalized system of socialist and revolutionary democracy, the only one of its kind, that ensures a broad framework for asserting the creative capabilities of the working people in their triple capacity as owners, producers, and end users, and the full, equal, and direct participation of all sons of the homeland, regardless of their nationality, and of the entire nation -- united within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front -- in the management of all fields of socioeconomic life and of the entire society. (prolonged applause).

Everything we have attained in the last heroic 20 years in this period of strong dynamism is directly linked to the vast and fruitful theoretical and practical activity carried out with great revolutionary energy by the party secretary general, who has originally worked out and drafted the revolutionary strategy and tactics of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and promoting Romania's progress toward communism. His creative work will be marked forever with golden letters in Romania's history and we are highly honored and proud to call this period "The Nicolae Ceausescu Era." (Loud applause and cheers; chants of "Our esteem and pride, Ceausescu-Romania!")

Today, when we celebrate our glorious national holiday marked by great and brilliant victories attained in the past 20 years, we are doing our high duty of honor in reiterating, from the bottom of our hearts, sentiments of profound esteem and regard for our eminent leader who has worked out and led Romania's destiny throughout years and decades, and who has acted with revolutionary daring and resolution to shape the fatherland's heroic present and bright future. We thus renew our solemn pledge to follow Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the great hero of our socialist nation, with all our being and at all times! (Prolonged applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

Esteemed comrades, promoting a realistic strategy of strong development of the forces of production -- by maintaining a high accumulation rate, continuing the steady pace of industrialization, judiciously deploying new productive units throughout the country, and improving the social relations and the relations of production -- our country has registered strong socioeconomic development in the past 20 years.

Under the leadership of our glorious party, the working people, strongly mobilized by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's revolutionary and creative thinking and by socioeconomic and cultural units throughout the country, have built new cities, changed the aspect of all localities, and instilled new and flourishing life in all of the country's regions.

Through the allocation of about a third of the national income to development, our fixed assets have increased sixfold in this period, thus reaching 2,860 billion lei, and the national wealth has exceeded 4,000 billion lei. Industry -- where the main share is held by the complex sectors that promote scientific-technological progress -- is now attaining production that is 6 times higher than in 1965. In its turn, agriculture, a basic branch of our economy, ensures production that is about 2.3 times higher than 20 years ago. National income has increased more than fourfold.

The speedy development of our national economy is directly linked to the ever greater contribution of scientific research, which has also undergone strong expansion. It is to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's invaluable credit that scientific research has become a real force of production, with its own statute and responsibilities. Showing profound trust in our people's creative capacity, the party secretary general constantly sees to it that scientific-technological research develops further, with a view to increasing its contribution to the country's overall progress. (applause)

On this anniversary, we also pay profound homage to Comrade Elena Ceausescu, outstanding militant of our party and state, for her great contribution to the development of education, science, culture, and art and for her efforts to assert Romanian science internationally. (applause)

The overall development of socialist wealth and national income has brought about an important increase in the level of the people's civilization and well-being. In the 1965-85 period, the number of working personnel increased by more than 3.3 million; this year average remuneration is almost 3 times higher than 20 years ago, and the incomes people derive from social and consumption funds are 3.7 times higher than in 1965.

During all this period we have carried out a vast program of housing and sociocultural construction.

The great achievements attained in the past 20 years in our fatherland's socioeconomic development are the outcome of the unflinching implementation of the policy of our Communist Party, the leading force of our nation along the road of progress, well-being, and socialist civilization. At the same time, they are the fruit of the self-denying activity of our fatherland's working people, who are building a free, independent, and happy life, in full unity, under the leadership of the party and its Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. (prolonged applause)

Emphasizing the work carried out by our diligent and talented people, allow me to extend warm congratulations to the intelligentsia and all working people, who through their self-denying activity and patriotic devotion are unswervingly implementing our programs for the country's socioeconomic development and for raising Romania to ever higher peaks of civilization and progress! (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Our esteem and pride, Ceausescu-Romania!")

Esteemed comrades, in 1985, when we conclude the Seventh 5-Year Plan and successfully embark upon the next 5-year plan -- which will mark our country's passage to a new development stage of higher implementation of the party program -- the working people, strongly engaged in the socialist competition, are carrying out a vast and fruitful activity that has led to a 4.4 percent increase in industrial goods production and a 5 percent increase in labor productivity for the first 7 months of this year, with many enterprises having reported fulfillment of the entire 5-year plan tasks by now.

The orientations and tasks of the next 5-year plan set by the historic decisions of the 13th RCP Congress aim primarily at intensive economic development by further modernizing production structures, raising the technical and qualitative level of products, markedly increasing labor productivity, and raising efficiency in all branches of the national economy.

In accordance with these orientations, we lay greater emphasis on expanding the raw materials and energy base, better utilizing the country's material and human resources, promoting a more active participation of Romanian science and research in the resolution of complex economic problems, and ensuring a balanced development of all national economic branches and all counties. This is a main prerequisite for the country's ceaseless and comprehensive progress.

Regarding agriculture, the main task is to carry out the new agrarian revolution, which primarily means to attain larger and stable crops in order to better meet the consumption requirements of the people and the national economy.

It is also decisive to firmly apply the new economic and financial mechanism, increase the profitability of all units and economic activities, and properly administer and further expand the national wealth. Under conditions of workers self-management and self-administration and their further improvement, as well as improvement of the overall relations of production, we continuously develop the system of workers revolutionary democracy by ensuring the direct and ever stronger and broad participation of the working people in running all socioeconomic sectors, thus instilling new features in the entire aspect of Romanian society.

The brilliant speech by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the Central Committee plenum with the central party aktiv amounts to a broad program of work designed to ensure conditions for successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 13th congress. We have a program that sets great and highly mobilizing tasks for all of us.

However, we are convinced that we can overcome all difficulties, as we can proudly assert that we have a hardworking and heroic people, a strong and heroic party for a guide, and that at the helm of our national destiny is a genial revolutionary leader, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. (loud cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Steady work, skill, and devotion, and a broad mobilization of the creative efforts of all working people in our fatherland will be decisive. Let us answer Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's ardent appeals with new and fruitful deeds of work and creation! Let us act in close unity around the party and its secretary general to exemplarily fulfill the 13th congress decisions, promote the fatherland's comprehensive progress along the victorious road opened up by the August 1944 revolution for social and national liberation, and ensure the triumph of socialism and communism in Romania. (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, in the process of unswervingly implementing the targets of construction of the new society and the revolutionary change of Romanian society, our Communist Party has strongly asserted itself as a dynamizing factor for all great revolutionary changes and as a vital center of our society. On the basis of guidelines and orientations set by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the organizational and political capacity of the party has continued to increase and the militant spirit of Communists has strongly asserted itself in the entire social life and in the creation of conditions for the progress and well-being of the entire society.

As the party secretary general stressed at the Central Committee plenum, party bodies and organizations must take resolute measures and firmly work to further improve their working style and methods, with a view to increasing the ability of party organizations to unite and mobilize the working people's efforts aimed at implementing party-state decisions. Strengthening the party and its unity and markedly asserting the party's leading role in the country's entire socioeconomic activity are the surest guarantee of the fatherland's unswerving march forward along the road of progress and well-being, as well as a guarantee for the triumph of socialism and communism in our fatherland. (applause)

Esteemed comrades, on this great anniversary we are proud to stress that -- in the years since the victory of the revolution for social and national liberation, particularly in the period that has elapsed since the ninth congress -- Socialist Romania has strongly asserted itself in international life through an active and principled policy of national independence, broad cooperation, detente, and peace.

Decisive importance with regard to our foreign policy devolves on the innovating and realistic concept of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu concerning ways and means of solving key issues of international life. The Romanian president's initiatives, proposals, and actions have given a principled nature, consistency, and continuity to our foreign activity, have secured the full endorsement of our entire nation, and have continuously increased our fatherland's prestige among the peoples of the world.

The steady and comprehensive activity of our country and its president has always aimed at strongly asserting the principles of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and strict observance of each people's right to choose its own destiny and freely choose its socioeconomic development road in accordance with its own desires and aspirations.

International developments in this period have fully proven the total correctness of Romania's foreign policy and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's conclusions on safeguarding peace, solving all problems between states through peaceful negotiations alone, and strengthening international trust and cooperation. (applause)

In its international activity, Romania, as a socialist country, gives priority to developing relations of close cooperation and solidarity with all socialist states, and works to increase their role in the international life. In this respect, we pay particular attention to expanding cooperation with our neighbors, primarily the USSR.

Socialist Romania also works to further develop its relations with developing and non-aligned countries and small and medium-sized states in the belief that, under present conditions, strengthening solidarity and cooperation with these states is an important factor for asserting the policy of independence, cooperation, and peace.

At the same time, on the basis of the principles of its foreign policy, our country maintains broad relations of cooperation with the developed socialist countries and all states in the world, regardless of social system.

Events in recent years have pointed out the serious threat to world peace posed by intensification of the arms race. Proceeding from this reality, Socialist Romania and its president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, believe that the key issue of the contemporary age is to halt the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, proceed to disarmament, and ensure lasting peace in the world. (Prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu-peace!")

The Romanian people hailed the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States and expect that they will lead to concrete agreements toward halting the nuclear arms race and the introduction of weapons in outer space.

As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said, the Romanian people hailed the USSR's decision to unilaterally declare a moratorium on all nuclear tests and expect the United States to give a positive answer to this initiative. This would be in accordance with the peoples' desire for peace and expectations for the conclusion of appropriate agreements on nuclear and space weapons.

Our country consistently advocates efficient measures for trust and disarmament on our continent. Romania speaks out for nuclear free zones, for a united Europe of peace and cooperation, and without missiles or any kind of nuclear weapons. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu recently said: "The 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Conference, which marked an important point in the struggle for detente, cooperation, and peace, must intensify the peoples' struggle to implement the documents adopted in Helsinki as well as their united struggle for security, cooperation, and peace in Europe and throughout the world!"

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's tireless activity devoted to peace and understanding in the Middle East and throughout the world enjoys great appreciation internationally. Socialist Romania and its president have pointed out the importance of now intensifying the political and diplomatic efforts aimed at attaining a lasting and just peace, in accordance with the interests of all peoples. As is well known, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu works with unflinching consistency for a political and negotiated solution of the Middle East conflict and for the organization of a UN-sponsored international conference with the participation of all countries, including the Palestine Liberation Organization in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, as well as the USSR and the United States.

Eliminating underdevelopment and present economic gaps, attaining the imperative requirement for unhampered development of the developing countries, and ensuring their free access to modern technologies and scientific-technological achievements also constitute priority fields of our country and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's foreign policy concerns.

Romania's consistent position on solving overall problems in a new spirit -- the problems of underdevelopment and of eliminating gaps between states, including the extremely high foreign debts that are a particular burden on the developing countries and that hamper them in their struggle for socioeconomic progress and free and independent assertion -- enjoy broad international appreciation.

Socialist Romania has worked and continues to work to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with all progressive and anti-imperialist forces and with peoples everywhere, with the conviction that it lies within their power to instill, through united action, a new course in international life and secure peace and the people's supreme right to freedom, independence, and life. (applause)

The new peace initiative of Romania's president -- the prudent appeal adopted at the joint plenary session of the Working People's National Council and the Supreme Socioeconomic Development Council and the great peace meetings, rallies, and demonstrations through the country -- enjoys the full endorsement of all our people and of the forces of peace and progress and represents new and telling proof of our country's active policy in the service of peace and a better and more just world on our planet, a world without weapons and war, a world of understanding, cooperation, and peace among nations. (applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, peace and friendship!")

Romania's profoundly humanistic foreign policy, the untiring creator and promoter of which is Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, expresses the ardent strivings and aspirations of all working people in our country who are expressing their profound esteem and gratitude for our secretary general, for his brilliant international activity, for the clear-sighted and consistent way in which he presents our country's position internationally, and for the fruitful missions of peace, friendship, and broad cooperation carried out by him, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, in many countries of the world, something which has brought about an unprecedented increase in Romania's international prestige and created new friends throughout the world. (applause)

Esteemed comrades, the rich balance sheet of achievements in these years of profound revolutionary changes in the life of Romanian society are a source of legitimate patriotic pride and profound trust in the future for the working people and the entire nation. On this great national anniversary of the Romanian people, the thoughts of all communists and working people are directed with warm gratitude and regard to our glorious party and the tried leader of our party and state, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, builder of modern Romania, wishing him much health and creative power and new successes in his fruitful revolutionary activity devoted to the Romanian people's well-being and happiness, to peace, cooperation, and social progress, and to the victory of socialism and communism! (Prolonged applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Closely united around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian people are making all efforts to implement the historic decisions of the 13th congress and are firmly determined to act with boundless devotion, high revolutionary spirit, and patriotic self-denial to further ensure our fatherland's comprehensive progress and strongly assert Socialist Romania as a flourishing, independent, sovereign, free, and dignified country among the nations of the world. (loud applause, cheers)

Long live the 41st anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation in Romania! (Prolonged applause, loud cheers, chants of "Ceausescu and the People!") Long live the RCP headed by Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu! (Prolonged applause, cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!") Long live peace and cooperation among all nations in the world! (loud applause and cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, peace and friendship!")

FEDERAL CHAMBER ADOPTS SOCIAL PLANNING LAW

LD282241 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Aug (TANJUG) -- The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly today adopted a law on the foundations of the systems of social planning and the social plan of Yugoslavia. This brings to an end the long work on this important systematic regulation which lasted several months and during which major differences of view came to light on what the law should contain. Because of that, let us recall, the adoption of the law was postponed in July and a special procedure was applied, that is, a regulation from the Federal Chamber's standing order in accordance with which the discussion was broken off and postponed for at least 1 month. Since full unanimity on particular solutions has not yet been reached, some parts of the final text of the law are the result of the delegates' voting at the Federal Chamber session today, during which most of the proposed amendments were turned down.

Though the views have been brought closer together, the main controversial questions still remain. Therefore, when opening the session, Dr Miodrag Trifunovic, president of the Federal Chamber, informed the delegates that there were 19 amendments that had to be discussed. A long discussion followed.

Following an explanation by Borislav Srebric, the Federal Chamber voted against an amendment proposed by a group of delegates from Vojvodina. The other amendments did not fare any better, since, in every case, the Federal Chamber voted against their adoption by a considerable majority of votes.

Most of the discussion on amendments as expected, was devoted to the amendment by delegates from Vojvodina on Article 41 Paragraph 4 of the draft law on planning which refers to the system of planning in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. In July, this was the main stumbling block and due to the impossibility of finding a generally acceptable solution the Federal Chamber session was then suspended and a new vote was postponed for several days.

Delegate Milos Nikolcin today again repeated that delegates from Vojvodina believed that it is not acceptable to regulate the system of planning in the Socialist Republic of Serbia by a federal law. That is why an earlier proposed amendment on Paragraph 4, Article 41, is only partially, but not essentially, altered. In its new version it reads:

"Common interests, aims, and tasks of the economic and social development in the social plan of the Socialist Republic of Serbia are established in accordance with Article 4 of the SFRY Constitution." In this way the idea of the proposers that the federal law on planning should list everything that is considered in the common interest of the SFRY, and which is contained in items 1 and 2 of the same article, is rejected. In short, Vojvodina wished that everything written in the items 1 and 2 should be erased, that is, that it should be regulated by the planning law of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. The proposer of the law (Federal Executive Council) and most other delegates believe that the Socialist Republic of Serbia, as well as all other republics, should have a plan which is the result of its interests as a whole.

That is why Article 41, Paragraph 4, which was adopted today, reads: "Common interests, aims, and tasks of economic and social development in the social plan of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, in the sense of items 1 and 2 of this article, are established in accordance with Article 4 of the SFRY Constitution." Thus the obligatory quoting of items 1 and 2.

Before the vote on the amendment from Vojvodina, Delegates Milos Nikolcin explained why a group of delegates from that province had stuck with its views to the end as well as why they demanded a special procedure. Starting from the constitutionally established equality of the republics and provinces in economic questions, the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Nikolcin stressed, envisages economic policy of common interest as contents for the social plan of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, for its entire territory, but not all common interests and aims of the economic and social development in an integral sense which according to the concept of the draft law (Article 41, Articles 1 and 2 is the content of the social plan of every republic and province.

He added that the specific situation of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the socialist autonomous provinces should have been expressed consistently in the federal regulations, that is, the specific relations should have been respected. In his view the proposer of the law, in his formulation of Paragraph 4, article 41, only partially respected the attitude that the federal law should not regulate relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

This attitude, that is the amendment from Vojvodina, was today also supported by Dr Surija Pupovci. He stressed that the group of delegates from Vojvodina was completely right when it claimed that in the SFRY Constitution every possibility of the federation regulating relations in Serbia directly through its laws is excluded.

After this discussion, and after turning down several more amendments, the delegates cast votes on the draft law as a whole. A total of 118 delegates supported the law on the foundations of the system of social planning and social plan of Yugoslavia, 17 were against, while 11 abstained from voting. After that the president of the Federal Chamber declared that the law was duly adopted and he read a conclusion which instructed the Federal Executive Chamber to take into account certain suggestions from some of the amendments submitted today when working out a unified methodology of planning.

Further Report

LD281948 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Excerpts] [No dateline as received] The law on planning adopted today regulates the basis for the system of social planning and the contents and manner of adoption of the plan for the social development of Yugoslavia. The provisions of the law are divided into three groups. The first group regulates the basis of the system of social planning, the second establishes the contents of the social plan and the contents of the resolution on the policy of realization of the plan for the social development of Yugoslavia, and the third contains transitional and final regulations.

The law is based on the attitude adopted in the long-term program of economic stabilization that it is indispensable to continue to perfect, develop, and simplify the system of social planning within the framework provided by the SFRY Constitution. According to the new law, the basic elements of social planning are: the medium-term plan and the annual planning documents, the long-term plan, joint programs for the development of specific sectors of activity and production, guidelines for the preparation of medium-term plans of the organizations of associated labor, joint criteria for the preparation of medium-term plans, joint plans of the organizations of associated labor, local community plans, plans of the banks and other finance organizations, social plans of the socio-political communities, plans for the social development of Yugoslavia; and a resolution on the policy of realization of the plan for the social development of Yugoslavia.

The law also specifies the planning elements within the framework of which the workers will realize their right and duty to plan and places them under an obligation to adopt the medium-term plan as the basic plan for economic and social development, as well as to adopt the annual planning documents required for the realization of the medium-term plan.

Considerable attention is also paid to the guidelines, because they represent the basis for defining the goals and tasks in connection with planned development. The solutions given in the law will provide the basis for the preparation and adoption of medium-term plans for the period from 1986 to 1990 and long-term plans of the sociopolitical communities for the period up to the year 2000.

TWO PRIESTS JAILED FOR 'FOMENTING' HATRED

LD281058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0956 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Tivat, 28 Aug (TANJUG) -- The municipal offenses judge in Tivat has handed down sentences of 30 days imprisonment on two Catholic priests, Franjo Ereis, born in Teslic, and Mate Vlahovic, born in Doboj, for fomenting national and religious hatred.

On 20 July this year Vlahovic, who lives in Tivat, together with Ereis, who lives and works in Zagreb, refused to allow a group of domestic tourists from the Socialist Republic of Serbia to visit cultural and historic sights on Sveta Gospa Island, in the Bay of Tivat. In refusing admittance, the two Catholic priests also made overt enemy statements denying the existence of Yugoslavia and proclaimed Sveta Gospa island a territory of the "State of Croatia."

As stated by the Secretariat of Internal Affairs in Tivat today, Ereis and Vlahovic have been in prison since last Saturday and a criminal offense report will also be filed against them.

SUNDIC: U.S.-USSR DEADLOCK THREATENS PEACE

LD241530 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Our foreign political commentary is devoted to Soviet-U.S. relations. Reagan's antisatellite missiles could wreck his meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, scheduled to take place in November, Milika Sundic says:

[Sundic] It is difficult to say how surprised Moscow is by President Reagan's decision to have the United States start testing antisatellite missiles in the near future. However, if one goes by the first reactions the decision has been interpreted as a step undermining preparations for the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting and even wrecking the meeting itself.

For instance, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, organ of the Soviet Armed Forces, asserts in a commentary that the U.S. President's decision represents an integral part of the plan for the first strike against the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies. This kind of assessment points to the conclusion that the Soviet Union will not sit back and be idle, which means that if President Reagan sticks to his attitude the world will in the nearest future witness the spread of the arms race to outer space.

In U.S. explanations of Reagan's decision it is said, among other things, that the aim of antisatellite weapons tests is to force the Soviet Union to adopt more flexible attitudes at the Geneva talks on reducing and limiting nuclear missiles. However, there is hardly any likelihood that Moscow will yield to any such pressure and it may even happen that Mikhail Gorbachev will call off his agreed meeting with Reagan due in late November or that the first U.S. summit to take place since 1979, if it does take place after all, will end in complete failure.

One has the impression that Reagan would be surprised if Moscow decided to take such a step, because all the signs indicate that at the present moment Washington is not ready for an all-embracing dialogue with Moscow, especially on reducing and limiting nuclear missiles and demilitarizing space.

Let me recall that no progress was achieved during the two rounds of talks so far held and as things stand now, in view of the latest exacerbation of Soviet-U.S. relations, nothing can likewise be expected from the resumption of the Geneva talks next month. This is because both superpowers have firmly stuck to their positions and neither of them is prepared to make any concessions. This shows how far they are from any kind of agreement which would signify a turning point in their relations. Even worse, the problem is no longer due to mistrust alone, which is the basic characteristic of Soviet-U.S. relations, but is also due to ambitions which exceed national boundaries.

Such a state of affairs in Soviet-U.S. relations inevitably affects everything that goes on in the world and especially relations between the two blocs. Now, instead of the way out of the existing stalemate being sought through negotiations, the best opportunity for which must be a summit meeting, steps and decisions are being taken that could make such a meeting useless or prevent it from happening. Regardless of the degree of responsibility for the existing state of affairs in relations between the two superpowers, the consequences of such a policy could be very grave and even extremely dangerous to world peace.

The arms race, whoever instigates it, cannot lead either to peace or to agreement-seeking and least of all can it place either of the superpowers in the position in which it can dictate conditions for negotiations and agreement-seeking to the other. Reagan's antisatellite weapons, like his "star wars," will hardly be likely to force the Soviet Union to make the desired concessions, but the effect of both of them together could drive the two superpowers from the negotiating table for the remainder of Reagan's presidential term of office. Should this happen, and this is what the world fears as much as it fears any kind of agreement reached by big countries at the expense of other countries, peace will undoubtedly be seriously threatened.